

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

VOL. XLIX--NO. 69

MAD NEGROES.

Harrison Will Not Recognize Them.

Their Journeys to the White Unsuccessful and Chagrining.

The President Treats Them Like Wards of the Nation.

Rather Than, as They Say, Like Men Who Elected Him.

The Black Man Is Being Taught a Lesson Which He Should Have Learned Long Ago—He Is a Mere Tool.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The colored delegations who have been up here from the South looking for patronage under this Administration are disgusted and indignant at the treatment which they have received at the hands of President Harrison when they have called on him at the White House. One of them said today to your correspondent, after a trip of this sort: "President Harrison seems to look upon the negroes as wards of the nation rather than as members of the great party which elected him to the position he now holds; he treats us as though we were to be protected, and never seems to think that we ought to be considered in connection with our civil holding. He affects to look on us with pity and sympathy, but will not recognize us as men and Republicans."

The negroes are very hot at this sort of treatment.

Rejection of Bond Offers.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The action of Secretary Windom today in rejecting large offerings of 4 per cent. bonds at 105, 106 and 107 is regarded at the Treasury Department as indicating his purpose of not paying over 108 for these bonds, for the present at least. When asked this afternoon why he had not accepted any of today's offers, the Secretary replied: "The rates were too high," and declined to say anything more on the subject. A prominent official of the department, however, said today that it was strange that there were so few offerings of 4 per cent., as there was no good reason for supposing the Secretary would not buy bonds of that class, provided they are offered at reasonable rates. The last offer of 4 per cent. was at 124. It was rejected, the official said, because it was above the prevailing market rates and not necessarily because the Secretary does not wish to apply any of the surplus to the payment of that particular loan, as has been conjectured. It is believed Secretary Windom will outline his policy in this matter more definitely in a few days. He has been busy with so many other matters up to this time that he has not been able to give it the consideration he purposes.

A Quiet Day for the President.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—This was the President's lightest day so far as callers were concerned. They made up in talk, however, what they lacked in numbers and kept the President listening throughout the entire time devoted to business. Among those who saw the President were Attorney-General Miller, Senator Hiseock and friends, Senator Spooner, Representatives Allen, Burton and Butterworth, with Mr. Lewis C. Good and daughter, Representative Coleman and friends and Representative Brower and friends, Walter Howard, applicant for the Governorship of Alaska; Justice William Strong, J. R. Pitkin, of New Orleans; Senator Wolcott and Representatives Osborne, Thomas and Kinney. Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the new Minister to England, called about noon, in company with Senator Culver, and had a short interview with the President. Gen. James A. Eakin, United States Army; Rev. W. W. Burr, Rev. D. W. Collins, Representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions for the United Presbyterian Church, called, in company of Dr. Joseph B. Cooper.

No News From the Nipsic.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—No news has been received by officers of the Navy Department up to 7:30 o'clock this evening in regard to the floating of the Nipsic at Samoa. The announcement through the Associated Press that the vessel had been floated was received with a great deal of satisfaction by Secretary Tracy and the bureau officers of the Navy Department. "That's good news; that's good. I am glad to hear it," said the Secretary, and his face indicated as well as his words the pleasure the tidings gave him. Commodore Walker, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was also highly gratified at the intelligence. "That's a gain of one," said he. "If we can get her about and sent to Auckland and repaired it will be doing very well. I am glad to hear that she is floated. The Nipsic is a good boat, a very good one of her kind." He did not think it likely that the Trenton or Vandala could be saved, as the dispatches indicated they were too badly damaged.

The Lydecker Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Maj. Davis, the judge advocate of the Lydecker Court Martial, is hard at work upon the record of the proceedings. He expects to be able to report the findings of the court to Secretary Proctor tomorrow evening. They will then be sent to the Judge Advocate-General's office for examination and report, and upon these recommendations the Secretary may form his conclusions, decide whether or not the findings of the court shall be approved. Although the formal order of disavowal has not yet been made, and will not be until the findings of the court have been finally acted upon, it is understood that no other business will come before it, and the members will be permitted to return to their stations.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Attorney-General has appointed Herbert How, of Indiana, to be law clerk of the Department of Justice, vice N. T. Robinson, resigned, and O. P. M. Hubbard, of the same State, to be stenographer and confidential secretary, vice Miss Lydia M. Bail,

SWEPTING FIRES.

Hamlets, Towns and Crops Destroyed

Awful Destruction in Dakota by Relentless Prairie Fires.

Over \$2,000,000 Worth of Property Already Destroyed.

Desperate Fighting of Citizens to Save Their Homes.

Indescribable Terror Takes Possession of the People—Wonderful Rapidity of the Spreading Flames—A Tobacco Pipe the Cause.

MITCHAM, D. T., April 4.—Nobody but a man who has stood before a prairie fire and tried to stay its awful rush and roar when it is fanned by a fresh breeze can appreciate its almost resistless force. The fires that have brought so much loss and suffering to Southeastern Dakota in the last few days were practically irresistible. Flames in some instances leaped over 100 feet of plowed ground and rushed away again on their career of destruction. All ordinary precautions were vain. The spring has been very dry and the top of the ground has been dusty or baked. The signal observer at Yankton says that the humidity of the air was but 7 per cent. Tuesday, a condition of dryness never before attained. As the mean annual humidity is 70, this shows that the atmosphere was practically devoid of moisture. Then the wind from the northeast beat between forty and fifty miles an hour, fanning the flames into fury.

Under these conditions wherever fire touched the grass it burst out with a flash almost like powder, and shot away across the prairie like an arrow, its course ever widening. To extinguish it by water, of course, was out of the question. "Flowing fire breaks" was slow work, and the high winds often drove the flames across them.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the people of Mount Vernon saw the wide-spreading prairie northwest of them break out in a blaze. The smoke was dashed into and through the town on the wings of the wind. The flames rushed after with savage fury. Mitchell was telegraphed for help, and 100 firemen with a book and ladder were sent at once. The entire population of Mount Vernon and the men from Mitchell met the furious flames on the outskirts of the town and fought with desperation, but in vain. No lives were lost, but forty-five buildings were burned and 100 families left homeless. The loss is put at \$300,000. Outside of the town it is impossible to say what the loss is. Lonely little farm houses scattered over the prairie are wiped out by dozens. Stories of losses of life may come in later. As near as can be estimated this morning the losses in South Dakota will reach \$2,000,000.

The Destruction of Ipsala.

ABERDEEN, D. T., April 4.—The terrible story of the complete destruction of Ipsala, the county seat of McPherson County, has been brought in by courier. Ipsala was a fine little town of 300 inhabitants, and the country for miles around was well settled with an industrious and thrifty people. It is twenty-five miles from railroad and telephone facilities, and it is difficult to get complete information. Out of thirty places of business, including two banks, two newspapers, two churches, three or four hotels, and all lines of business, but four are left standing, and out of thirty to forty residences less than a dozen remain. The loss is practically complete and will reach \$150,000. The insurance was very light. C. W. Old and Thomas Wardell were terribly burned, and the couriers say they cannot live.

Parties who drove across the country to Westport, the nearest railroad station, say the surrounding country is nearly devastated. Hundreds of farmhouses are in ashes and carcasses of burned stock are lying along the road. The news continues to come in slowly and shows the details of a great disaster. It is probable that one-tenth of the damage is not yet reported. The injured men, Old and Wardell, at last accounts were very low. Editors Herried and Beach, of Ipsala, are in the city. They will publish their paper in Aberdeen at present. Nothing definite is known about rebuilding. Citizens here will hold a meeting this afternoon to take measures for relief. Scores of farmers are without seed wheat, stock, buildings or implements to commence spring work.

About Yankton.

YANKTON, D. T., April 4.—The stories of the terrible losses by the hurricanes of fire that swept over the country north of here continue to come in. Columns might be written of the horrors of the last few days and the heroic struggles to save home and property that the farmers have worked so hard to secure.

Volin village has only three buildings standing: Olivet, Hutchinson County, was burned; Pukwana was wiped out. The losses in Yankton County are: M. M. Johnson, R. Y. Anderson, F. Ott, Mrs. Stockwell, R. Pringle, J. F. Olson, David Perley, James Hoxing, John Bundershot, Leroy Jencks, M. Holbrook, E. S. Volin, A. H. Volin, Joseph Beckmeier, Henry Rake, Charles Stencil, Wm. Randall, S. M. Howe.

In the vicinity of Jameville, twelve miles north of Yankton, eight farmers sustained losses running from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each. Among these were N. Johnson, Charles Houk, Wallace Bros. and E. C. Cook. Around Jameville the loss will foot up \$10,000. One man lost \$1,000 in money, which he had in his coat on a piece of plowed ground 300 feet from the grass. Two new wagons were burned 100 feet from the fire. Sixty miles of Western Union wires were blown down between Centerville and Huron.

About Scotland.

SCOTLAND, D. T., April 4.—It would take \$200,000 to cover the loss in this county. The Hutchinson Herald office was burned. The loss amounted to \$35,000, with less than \$5,000 insurance. David Ischeltar and Howard White, farmers, near Olivet, were completely burned out. Another fire east of Scotland, destroyed everything on the farms of A. O. Franky, Gus Evenson

Boulanger's Case.

The Government Requests His Trial.

The Chamber of Deputies Assent and Proceed to Act.

A Committee Is Appointed to Carry Out the Prosecution.

The Charges Against the General Are Very Serious.

The Indictment Charges Him With Attempting the Destruction of the Republic and Overthrow of the Government.

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The Boulangerists and members of the Right denounced M. Meline, the President of the Chamber, for reading the Government's statement relative to Boulanger, and calling upon the Minister of Justice to read his own work.

The Chamber of Deputies agreed to the immediate assembling of the Bureau for the purpose of electing a committee on the prosecution of Gen. Boulanger.

A committee was appointed and subsequently presented its report to the Chamber. The committee advised the House to authorize the prosecution of Boulanger, M. Laguerre, M. Laisant and M. Le Herisse have gone to Brussels to consult with Gen. Boulanger. M. Laguerre, before his departure, said that he and his associates would return on Saturday and face judgment.

The Chamber voted urgency for the discussion of the accusations against Gen. Boulanger, and the debate proceeded.

M. Paul de Cassagnac pronounced the charges against Gen. Boulanger to be of absurdity and falsehood. He declared that the real trial between Boulanger and the Government was universal suffrage.

Premier Tirard called upon the Chamber to authorize the prosecution of Boulanger. He said: "We desire to prosecute a man who is seeking to overthrow the Republic. It is our duty to defend the institutions of our country against the intrigues of factions and to take every means to safeguard France from the horrors of civil war. I am convinced that the people will justify the action of the Government."

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Boulangerism at an End.

PARIS, April 4.—The Opportunist and Radical journals declare that Boulangerism ended with the flight of Gen. Boulanger, but that the prosecution of the General must continue.

The Journal Des Debats says: It was madness and folly, which would have ruined anybody else, that made Gen. Boulanger's fortune, and it is impossible to predict that his recent weak proceeding will ruin or diminish his prestige.

The Parnell Commission.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Charles Russell continued his speech in behalf of the Parnellites before the Parnell Commission today. He explained the constitution and objects of the League formed by Mr. Davitt, of which Mr. Parnell was President, and said that of the persons constituting the executive of the League, only five were connected with secret organizations. The League's appeals, he declared, were based upon the necessities of the farmers and were entirely constitutional. They were formed to guide the farmers in their distress. He pointed out that Mr. Parnell and his followers had been vilified and misrepresented like Messrs. Bright and Cobden were in the early days of their reform movement.

Sir Charles Russell said that prominent members of the League were in favor of boycotting, which, up to a certain point, they considered to be justifiable and right. He held that Mr. Parnell was not liable, criminally or otherwise, unless he was a party to murder and outrage as a part of the agreed objects of the League.

Further Advice From Stanley.

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CLAYTON'S MURDER.

Mr. C. R. Breckinridge Hard at Work

He Is Making Every Effort to Find the Assassin.

He Even Furnishes Sums of Money to Hunt Down the Coward.

And States That He Will Procure as Much as Is Needed

For the Purpose of Carrying Out the Search—He Defends the People of His District in a Manly Way—Dan Richmond Only a Boy.

Special Dispatch to The Appeal.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4.—Congressman C. R. Breckinridge came up from his home at Pine Bluff today and returned here this evening. He had an interview with Gov. Eagle during the day about the efforts being made to catch the assassin of J. M. Clayton. When Mr. Breckinridge was here some days ago he conferred with the Governor on this subject, and finding him in possession of information that needed to be followed up, but without funds for that use, he at once supplied the Governor with the necessary funds and promised to procure more. Yesterday he turned in money money and told the Governor to let him know when he needed additional funds, and to speak as often as he needed money and for all he needed, and he (Breckinridge) would undertake to go over the Second District and raise as many thousands of dollars as were needed to exhaust all human efforts to bring the guilty to justice. Mr. Breckinridge indignantly rejects the idea that the people are in sympathy with crime. He recognizes, however, that however few the incidents of crime have been, this Clayton case has become in some way a test case of the resolute intention of the people to protect society where crime has a passion or a prejudice against someone, living or dead, to divert the public purpose. He says that the people of Arkansas are not a people to execute the laws or to permit them to be executed in a passionate or a partisan spirit, and expresses the opinion that the people of Conway County and of every other county in his district will prove equal to this need of civilization and society. He does not doubt that the murderers will be caught and thinks that the lapse of time is no evidence of their security or of diminished public determination. It is evident that Mr. Breckinridge has confidence in his people and that he is determined to stand by them and to stand by the Governor through every difficulty and need.